



Oaxaca Workshop
Forest Governance, Decentralisation and REDD+ in
Latin America and the Caribbean
31 August – 03 September 2010, Oaxaca, Mexico



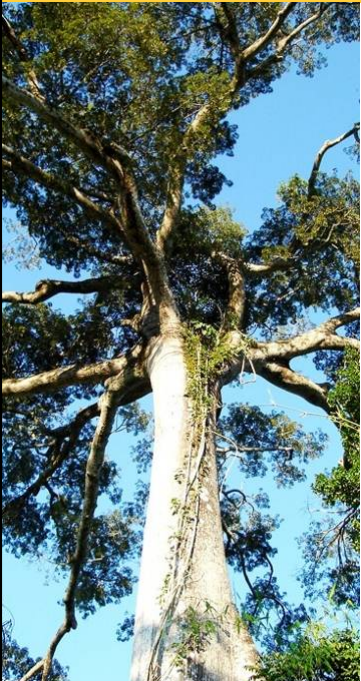
**Linkages between climate change adaptation and mitigation
in Latin American forests**

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1: CIFOR Indonesia, 2: CIRAD-CIFOR Indonesia, 3: Conservation International, 4: CATIE




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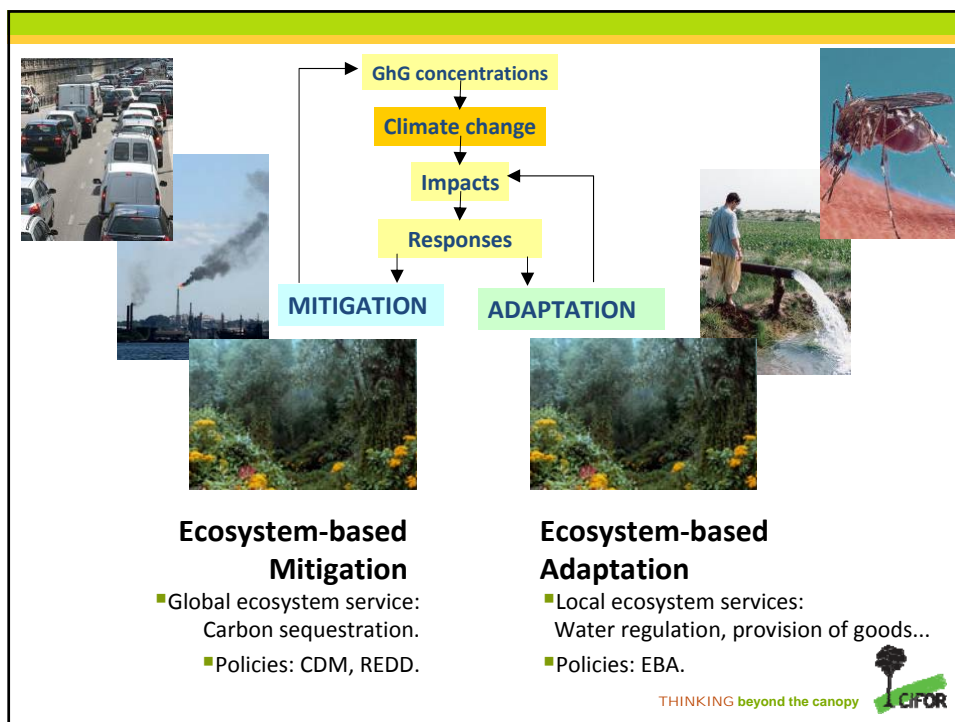


Introduction

- Recent interest in linking adaptation and mitigation
 - Synergies and conflicts at different scales
 - Inertia - of both climate effects and shifts to low carbon development pathways
- Forests:
 - A sector highly relevant to both mitigation & adaptation



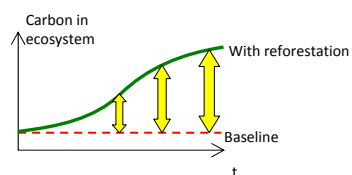
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Ecosystem-based Mitigation: Examples

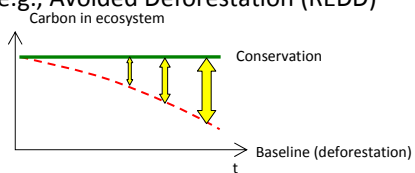
Increasing carbon in ecosystems

e.g., Afforestation & Reforestation (CDM)



Avoiding loss of carbon from ecosystems

e.g., Avoided Deforestation (REDD)



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Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Examples

Soil conservation and hydroelectricity in Central America



Forests and local people in Central Africa



Mangroves and peatlands in Asia



Different scales for exploring the linkages between mitigation and adaptation

1. Local scale: Projects and Communities
2. Landscape scale: Ecosystem Services
3. National scale: Policies, NAPAs and NAMAs
4. International scale: Policies, funds and standards

1. Local scale: Projects and Communities



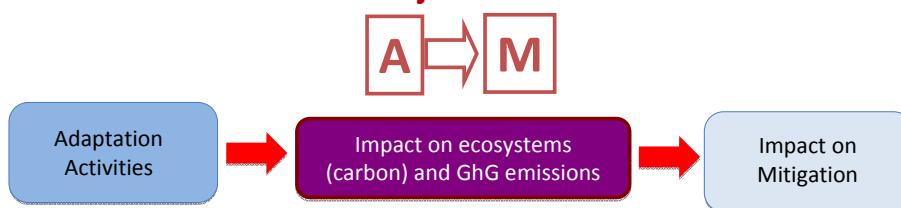
- Mitigation projects (CDM, REDD...) can help local communities to adapt to CC through:
 - Providing opportunities for diversification
 - Funding social services
 - Benefit sharing, payment cash/nature
- Ex: Costa Rica (Klinki mitigation forest project (voluntary carbon market, "Reforest the Tropics")
 - Societal adaptation to climate change through:
 - Diversification of incomes
 - Short term incomes
 - Storm and fire risk reduction



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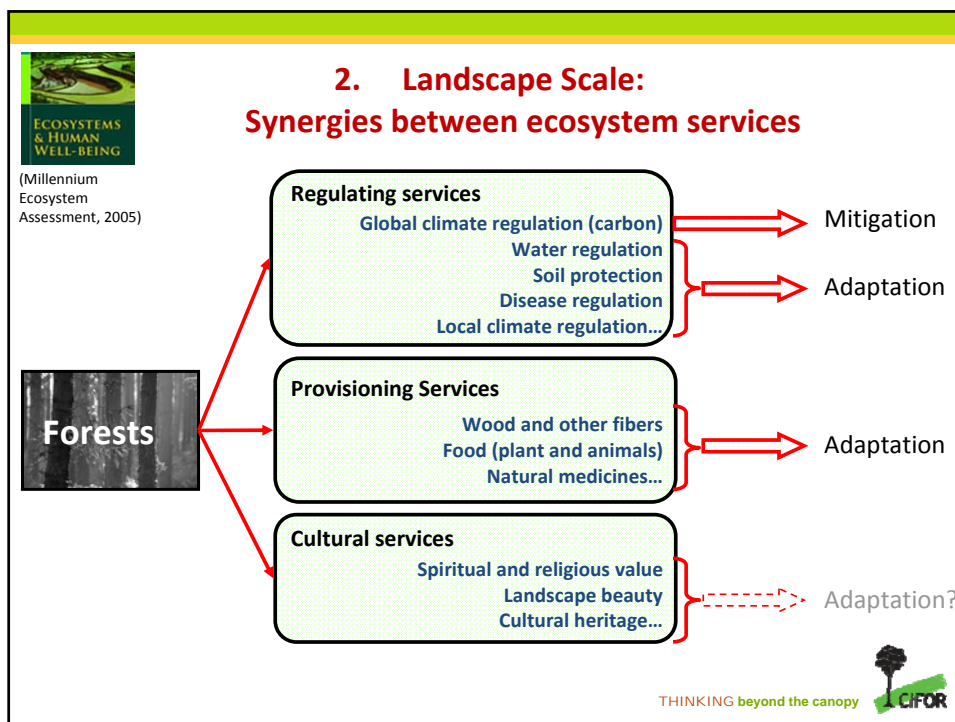
1. Local scale: Projects and Communities



- Adaptation projects can benefit mitigation:
 - E.g., protecting forests (thus carbon) for water
 - Infrastructural investments (dikes, dams) for coastal adaptation may adversely affect ecosystems and carbon
- Ex: Colombia
 - Adaptation project (INAP Rio Blanco & Parque Chingaza, near Bogota)
 - Conservation of highland ecosystems, protection of water sources
 - Contribution to mitigation:
 - Water for hydroelectricity (clean energy)
 - Conservation of carbon in ecosystems

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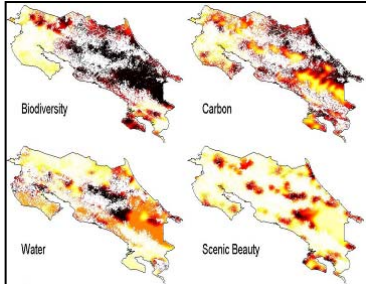




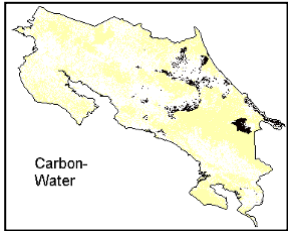
EbA Applications


- **Colombia's INAP – adopted an EbA to territorial planning**
- **Mapping ecosystem services**
 - What are the synergies and trade-offs between carbon and local ecosystem services?
 - What are the roles of local ecosystem services in societal adaptation?
 - Still too little research on this

Example in Costa Rica
(Locatelli & Imbach, in prep.)



Hotspots of synergies between carbon and water-related services





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3. National initiatives

- Theoretically, synergies between adaptation-mitigation exist
 - “Carbon-proofing” of adaptation projects, “Adaptation-proofing” of carbon funds
 - In practice: Not much – recent initiatives by Mexico (PECC = NAMA)
- NAPAs (National Adaptation Programs of Action)
 - Among the 468 projects presented in the 44 NAPAs submitted as of March 1, 2010:
 - 143 include activities related to ecosystems
 - 12 have an explicit mitigation objective and 8 present mitigation as a side benefit
 - In practice: Not much funding
- NAMAs (National Appropriate Mitigation Actions) - NAMA Declaration, 9 July 2009
 - “Our countries will undertake transparent NAMAs, subject to applicable MRV and prepare low carbon growth plans” (inc. Brazil and Mexico)
 - In practice: Not much follow-up

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4. International initiatives

- Mitigation has been the primary focus of international climate change policies
- UNFCCC, AWG-LCA, COP.15 ... ‘adaptation measures should be developed considering....the synergies between A and M, and within which REDD options are particularly relevant’ (Position paper by Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua)
- 2% of CERs (CDM – Mitigation) used to finance the Adaptation Fund (Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.8)
- International standards for carbon projects: adaptation was recently included

CCB Standards
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

CCB
Standards
Second
Edition



REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards
Version 1 June 2010

Current AFOLU Project Categories

- 1) Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR)
- 2) Agricultural Land Management (ALM)
- 3) Improved Forest Management (IFM)
- 4) Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
 - ✓ Avoiding planned deforestation (APD)
 - ✓ Avoiding unplanned frontier deforestation and degradation (AUFDD)
 - ✓ Avoiding unplanned mosaic deforestation and degradation (AUMDD)

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Conclusions

- Many potential advantages of integrating one policy or one project for both A and M objectives
- Mitigation needs adaptation
 - REDD or CDM projects more likely to be sustainable if they reduce the vulnerability of forests and forest people to climate change.
 - But the need for adaptation is not yet perceived
- Adaptation needs mitigation
 - More funding may be available for mitigation than adaptation.
 - It may be the most appealing reason for adding mitigation to adaptation activities

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Gracias
Thank you
Terima Kasih

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